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学位論文の題名	<p>Molecular genetic and clinical delineation of 22 patients with congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism. (先天性低ゴナドトロピン性性腺機能低下症の 22 例における分子遺伝学的・臨床的概要)</p> <p>Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology and Metabolism. 2017;30(10):1111-1118.</p>
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## Abstract

Congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (CHH) is classified as Kallmann syndrome (KS) with anosmia/hyposmia or normosmic (n)CHH. Here, we investigated the genetic causes and phenotype-genotype correlations in Japanese patients with CHH. We enrolled 22 Japanese patients with CHH from 21 families (18 patients with KS and 4 with nCHH) and analysed 27 genes implicated in CHH by next-generation and Sanger sequencing. We detected 12 potentially pathogenic mutations in 11 families, with three having a mutation in *ANOS1* (X-linked recessive); three and four having a mutation in *FGFR1* and *CHD7*, respectively (autosomal dominant); and one having two *TACR3* mutations (autosomal recessive). Among four patients with KS carrying a *CHD7* mutation, one had perceptive deafness and two had a cleft lip/palate. The frequency of CHH genes in Japanese was compatible with previous reports, except that *CHD7* mutations might be more common. Furthermore, partial phenotype-genotype correlations were demonstrated in our cohort.